

TWO NEW SPECIES OF CAMPYLANTHUS

A. G. MILLER

ABSTRACT. *Campylanthus mirandae* A. G. Miller from Oman and *C. somaliensis* A. G. Miller (Scrophulariaceae) from Somalia are described. The status of the genus in Oman is discussed.

Since the publication of my revision and further notes on *Campylanthus* (Miller, 1980, 1982) more collections from Oman and Somalia have become available and two new species have come to light.

***Campylanthus somaliensis* A. G. Miller, sp. nov.** Fig. 1Ba-g.

A *C. yemenensi* A. G. Miller tubo corollae longiore, externe \pm glabro, ambobus geniculis e calyce exsertis. Ab omnibus aliis speciebus generis indumento pilorum glanduliferorum composito recedit.

Subshrub to 50cm tall. *Stems* subaphyllous, ascending, branched throughout, pale green, hirsute with patent gland-tipped hairs. *Leaves* linear-oblong, 1.5-10 \times 0.75-1.2mm, hirsute with gland-tipped hairs. *Flowers* 3-8 at the ends of branches; bracts and bracteoles ovate, 1-2 \times 0.3-0.9mm, shorter than the pedicels; pedicels 2-3mm. *Calyx lobes* linear to narrowly elliptic, 3.5-4.5 \times 0.5-1.5mm, acute, hirsute with gland-tipped hairs. *Corolla* hypercrateriform, pale violet, tube purple outside; tube 13-14mm long, c.3 times as long as calyx, glabrous outside except for a few scattered hairs on upper part of corolla tube, both geniculations exerted from corolla tube; lobes subequal, obovate, 4.5-6 \times 2.5-3mm, acute, glabrous. *Anthers* c.2.2mm long. *Style* c.6mm long; stigma capitate, oblique. *Fruit* \pm circular, laterally compressed, 5-5.5 \times 4-4.5mm, apex rounded, glabrous, reddish brown. *Seeds* circular, flattened, campylo-tropous, 1.25-1.5mm diam., pale reddish brown; wing minute, restricted to funicular region.

Type: Somalia, Bari Region, 60km S of Bargal, Tug Gial, limestone slope with *Acacia* 'ankokib', *Commiphora*, *Boswellia frereana*, ascending shrublet, 0.5m, corolla pale violet, tube purple outside, 100-200m, 26 xi 1985, M. Thulin & A. M. Warfa 5560 (holo. UPS; iso. E, K, MOG).

Campylanthus somaliensis, known only from the single gathering cited above, is immediately distinguished from all other species in the genus by its dense indumentum of patent, gland-tipped hairs. It is possibly most closely related to *C. yemenensis* A. G. Miller which is similarly a rather twiggy subshrub, although lower and more densely branched. The seeds of both species are unusual in the genus in having only the vestiges of a wing which is restricted to the funicular region. *C. somaliensis* differs most obviously from *C. yemenensis* in the longer corolla which is more or less glabrous outside with both the bends in the tube well exerted from the calyx. *C. mirandae* is similar to *C. somaliensis* in facies but differs most obviously in the shorter corolla tube and seed with the wing extending around two thirds of the margin.

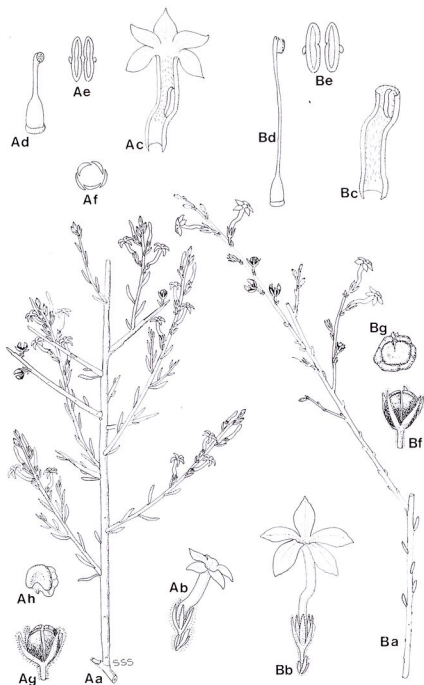


FIG. 1 *Campylanthus mirandae*: Aa, flowering and fruiting shoot $\times \frac{3}{4}$; Ab, flower $\times 2$; Ac, corolla with tube split to show position of anthers $\times 3$; Ad, gynoecium $\times 5$; Ae, anthers $\times 5$; Af, aestivation of corolla lobes in bud; Ag, fruit $\times 2$; Ah, seed $\times 6$. *C. somaliensis*: Ba, flowering and fruiting shoot $\times \frac{3}{4}$; Bb, flower $\times 2$; Bc, base corolla tube split to show position of anthers $\times 3$; Bd, gynoecium $\times 5$; Be, anthers $\times 5$; Bf, fruit $\times 2$; Bg, seed $\times 6$.

Campylanthus mirandae A. G. Miller, *sp. nov.* Fig. 1Aa-h.

A *C. chascanifloro* A. G. Miller habitu humili fruticoso, tubo corollae brevior, foliis lineari-subulatis differt; a *C. pungenti* O. Schwartz ramis haud succulentis, indumento hirsuto recedit; a *C. yemenensi* A. G. Miller lobis calycis lineari-subulatis, foliis longioribus (2-5mm, non 1-2mm, longis), persistentibus, et corolla tubo glabro, lobis acutis distinguitur.

Low subaphyllous shrub. *Stems* much-branched, erect to 20cm, greyish green, branches becoming \pm spine-tipped, shortly hirsute with spreading hairs. *Leaves* inconspicuous, linear-oblong, 2-5 \times 0.5-1mm, hirsute. *Flowers* c.6 at ends of branches; bracts and bracteoles linear-subulate, 2-3mm long, longer than the pedicels; pedicels 1-2mm. *Calyx lobes* \pm linear-subulate, c.4mm long, acute, hirsute. *Corolla* hypercrateriform, purple; tube 8-9 \times c.1mm, 2.5 times as long as calyx, glabrous outside, lower geniculation within the calyx and upper at its mouth; lobes subequal, broadly obovate, 4 \times 2mm, acute, glabrous. *Anthers* c.2mm. *Style* c.2.5mm; stigma capitate, oblique. *Fruit* \pm circular, laterally compressed, c.4.5 \times 4.5mm, apex slightly retuse, glabrous. *Seeds* circular, flattened, campylotropous, 1-1.3 \times 1mm (excluding wing), pale reddish brown; wing narrow, around two-thirds of margin.

Type: Sultanate of Oman, Dhofar, Jebel Qamr, plateau area of western mountains, on southward facing stony steps above seacliffs, x 1984, *M. Morris* 258 (holo. E).

SULTANATE OF OMAN. Dhofar: Jebel Qamr, x 1984, *M. Morris* 261 (E).

Campylanthus mirandae is a small, more or less leafless shrub with pink flowers. It is known only from an area of stony terraces which slope southwards to the sea-cliffs in the western mountains of Dhofar. This area is in the monsoon affected region of Dhofar and is shrouded in mists every year from June until September. *C. mirandae* closely resembles *C. yemenensis* (endemic to N Yemen) in facies, however, *C. mirandae* has linear-subulate, not narrowly triangular calyx lobes, longer leaves (2-4 rather than 1-2mm long), and externally the corolla tube is glabrous not pilose. In Oman *C. mirandae* is only likely to be confused with *C. chascaniflorus* or *C. pungens*. These occur in different areas of Oman (see below) and can be distinguished as follows: *C. chascaniflorus* is recognized by its longer (15-19mm versus 8-9mm), flesh-coloured corollas and in habit; it is a woody-based perennial with prostrate or ascending, herbaceous stems. *C. pungens* is a low shrub with subsucculent stems and characteristically purple-tinged corolla, calyx and inflorescence tips. *C. mirandae* is named in honour of its discoverer Dr Miranda Morris.

Since my revision of *Campylanthus* (Miller, 1980) many more gatherings of the genus have been made in Oman and a few comments can now be made about the status of the genus in Oman:

1. *C. mirandae* is known only from the two gatherings cited above, and is the most restricted in its range of all the species in Oman. Its distribution is discussed above.

2. *C. sedoides* A. G. Miller is now known from several gatherings along the central Oman coast and follows the Al Hoquf escarpment inland to

the Jiddat at Harasis. This species occurs totally outside the area affected by the mists of the SW Monsoon but in an area frequently affected by thick mists which blow in from the Indian Ocean particularly in the spring and autumn.

3. *C. chascaniflorus* appears to be common along the coast from Raysut to the S Yemen border.

4. *C. pungens* has been collected several times in the dry hills north of the J. Qara and J. Qamr as well as on the summits of J. Samhan and J. Hasik where it co-dominates with *Lavandula hasikensis* A. G. Miller in a community of low shrubs and woody-based perennials. It has also been found in similar habitats on the dry coastal hills west of Raysut.

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REFERENCES

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